SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1879.

The regular circulation of The Sun for the week ending Oct. 25, 1879, was: 131,561 Weekir 120,707 Phireday 122,494 Friday 121,878 Saturday Total for the week ...

## A Cry for General Disarmament.

To-day a meeting is to be held in Naples In favor of a general disarmament throughbut the civilized world. To this meeting five hundred and sixty different Italian societies of various sorts have given their sanction and support.

For such a movement the times are ripe. The burdens imposed upon the people of Europe through the prodigious armies and navies kept up by their rulers are appalling. For example, the active army of France, as arranged for the copling year, is to consist of 497,793 men; the reserves and territorial constitute nearly half a million more, so that, at the end of the year, 968,300 men will have served with the colors for periods varying, according to the class of service, from one month to twelve. The German army will be on a par with the French; the Russian more numerous than either; the Austrian has a standing basis of 800,000 men, and the Italian follows hard on the Austrian.

These, be it noted, are permanent peace establishments, which would be greatly enlarged on the menace of hostilities. To them must be added the navies of all these powers. Now, when we consider the aggregate of time lest in the lives of Individual men by an enforced and usually distasteful milli tary service; the subtraction of so much productive power from peaceful industries; the unsettling tendencies of these calls to camp; the cost of feeding, clothing, housing, equipping, and paying so many men; the vast sums sunk in forts, ships, arsenals, barracks, storehouses, artillery, small arms, ammunition, horses, and forage; and finally the continual provocation to war caused by having at hand the means to begin it at once-no wender that the long-suffering people of Europe have begun to organize a

protest against these enormous armaments. We boast of nineteenth century civilization, while popular historians criticise and satirize, as almost incredible, the follies of mankind in past ages; but no surprise, pity or contempt that we have for them is likely to equal that of the future, it may be hoped. when a backward glance on this so-called age of enlightenment shall reveal the continent of Europe bristling with millions of armed men, sustained by rival potentates out of the industry of the people. The movement for disarmament has al-

reasty gained headway enough in Italy to excite the anxiety of the manipulators of armies Gen. Mizzacapo, the ex-War Min-Ister, for example, having denounced it in a pamphlet. Unfortunately, such a movement cannot be successful until after years of agitation; it may be, after generations

It would not be safe to say that all the societies or all the individuals concerned In this Naples meeting are of the sort commonly supported in American pulpits Nevertheless, soldom is a worthier object than they have at heart offered for sue support as may come from public prayers.

#### The Early History of the Civil War.

A number of private letters addressed by the late EDWIN M. STANTON to ex-President BUCHANAN in the spring of 1861 are printed in the North American Review. Mr. Stanton. It appears, being resident at Washington undertook to keep Mr. Buchanan advised of passing events; and these letters are in truth but successive reports, in which the writer sets out the facts, accompanies by his own interpretation of their meaning. Mr. STANTON had no faith in the first Ad

ministration of Mr. Lincoln. In his opinion it was both imbeede and reckless, and he exsoon to see it swept namy by the ture of the capital, or dissolved when all the patronnge was "distributed" He reports that the evacuation of Fort

Burnter has been agreed upon by the Cablnet. A Republican Senator-SUMBER was his intimate at the time steld him that Gen Scorr had personally besought his assent to the surrender. Col. Lamon, Mr. Lin-COLN's friend and messenger to the garrison, was satisfied it could not be reduforced Nobody then thought of war. Congress took no steps in that direction. Mr. Sewann was negotiating with the secessionist through Judge Campbeat, and had already gone so far as to engage for the early surrender of the forts in Charleston harbor. "To me," says Mr. STANTON, "it seems like the first steps toward a strictly Northern and non-slaveh dding Confederacy" The BUCHANAN Administration had made no such concession. "So far as your Adminis tration is concerned, he writes to Mr. Br. CHANAN in July, 1861, " its notice in reference to both Sumfer and Pickens is fully vindcated by the course of the present Adminis tration for forty days after the inauguration of Lincoln." "No use is made of the means that had been prepared [by Buchanan] for reënforeing Sumter.

Next, after the war had actually opened. everything, he says, was panic and confusion, poculation and fraud. The rebel army had it in its power to walk in and take pos seasion any day. Dix, HARNEY, BUTLER, all the Democratic Generals, were treated "Shamefully;" and while Lixconn, Scorr, and the Caldnet were disputing about the responsibility, the oneary was at hand, and the country going to rain. This is the pleture drawn by Enwin M. Stanton, and whether in every particular it be exact history or not, there is too much reason to believe that, substantially and generally, it is correct. Certainly the country saw it all much as he did, until after his own nepession to the Cabinet.

As to the purpose to surrender the forts: to palter and postpone and negotiate; to avoid war at every expense; to permit peaceable secession, in accordance with the views of Wade, Phillippa, Greekey, Thurs-LOW WIED, and Gen. Scorr, if need be, and to cling to the great Northern republic, which the Republican party might govern undisturbed, the Dlary of a Public Man, an pearing in the same Review, confirms Mr STANTON, and more. Mr. Lincoln's great desire, as exhibited in this Diary, was to preserve the Union. To save it he would agree to protect slavery forever, not only it the States but in the Territories, but he had no throught of war. To avoid that he was willing to let the seeded States hold the forts which they had, and to surrender others when it became necessary, Mr. SEW-And was much pleased with " the tone and Learing of the Southern Commissioners, and was dr. 's permaded that the quiet evacand a weather the enter- "

It can those was a chapter of history .d. to be rewritten, this is one.

Mr. Stanton, there is an abundance of unpublished testimony of a similar purport.

The Legal Liability of Hospitals. The disposition of Judges to favor charitable corporations has not infrequently brought reproach upon the administration of the law. This tendency does not now prevail as much as formerly. An inclination to resist it has lately been manifested by the judiciary in England and America, and the undue partiality with which institutions of charity have too often been treated by he bench is not likely to be shown them in the future. A decision which has recently been pronounced by the Supreme Court of Rhode Island will probably have a wholesome influence in this respect upon the courts of other States.

The plaintiff, who was employed in a umber yard at Providence, had been unfortunate enough to have two of his fingers cut off by a circular saw. He was at once taken to the Rhode Island Hospital for surgical treatment. The Rhode Island Hospital, we believe, ranks high among the hospitals of the country, and the people of the State are very proud of it. The corporation by which it is managed employs physicians and sur geons to visit and treat the patients, in ac ordance with the custom and usage of such nstitutions generally. These members of he visiting staff make no charge for their ervices. Though within easy call, they are not constantly in attendance at the hospital itself. There must, of course, be some one always there, however, to receive patients and care for them until the surgeon or physician of the day can be summoned, and these functions devolve upon the internes. who are usually recent graduates of the edical schools, living and boarding at th iospital, but otherwise performing their duties gratuitously.

On the arrival of the plaintiff, immediately fter the accident, the interne who had charge of the surgical ward administered other, and endeavoyed to dress the wound The testimony tended to show that in this he was unsuccessful; that the result was a profuse bleeding, which was stopped only by the application of a tourniquet; that this instrument was kept on the patient's arm or nearly seventeen hours; and that finally when after that lapse of time a surgeon ar rived who was able to ligate the arteries the condition of the wound had become such as eventually to require the amoutation of the arm near the shoulder joint. After the oss of his arm in this manner, the plaintiff brought the present suit against the hospital corporation to recover damages for the injury he had sastained by reason of the surgical interne's negligence and want of skill. To sustain the charge of negligence he cited a rule of the hospital directing the interne to send for the attendant surgeon in all cases where an immediate operation was necessary, or where important action ought to be taken without delay. There was evidence that in spite of this regulation no summons was sent to any of the surgeons until about nine hours after the admissic of the wounded man, although four men bers of the surgical staff lived and had their

offices within a mile of the hospital. In the trial court the jury were directed by the Judge to find a verdict for the defendant. This instruction was based on the theory that a corporation which dispenses public charity and depends for its support blefly on voluntary grants and contribu tions, is exempted on grounds of public policy from any liability for the unskilfulness or negligence of its agents or servants It was suggested that charitably disposed people would be deterred from contributing to such institutions if there was understood to be any danger that their money might go to atone for the wrongful acts of those through whom the charity was adminis tered; and the plaintiff was told in substance that if he had a remedy against anybody it was probably only against the in terne himself.

A doctrine similar to this was sustained not long slace by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, which held that the Mas sachusetts General Hospital was not liable for want of skill on the part of a surgical tupil, unless the corporation has shown lack of proper care in selecting him In the case under consideration it was expressly contended that the Rhode Island Hospital was chargeable for just such care lessness in the selection of the interne to whom the plaintiff's injuries were attributed; yet the Judge seemed to think that even that neglect would not impose any liability upon a charitable corporation; se that his view of the law was still morfavorable to the hospital than that entertained in Massachusetts.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island, however, has come to a different conclusion So far as the visiting physicians and sur geons are concerned, it holds that the relation of master and servant does not exist between them and the hospital corporation The hospital only undertakes to procure their services for the patients, and cannot direct or regulate their treatment of the sick. The corporation, however, is bound to exercise reasonable care to procure the services of physicians and surgeons who are competent and skilful, and is liable in damages for its neglect so to do. In those minor cases where the interne are permitted to treat patients, their status toward the hospital does not differ from that of the visiting physiclans and surgeons; but their other funtions give rise to the relation of master and servant, or principal and agent. Thus th hospital corporation undertakes to have the attendant physician or surgeon summoned in certain exigencies, and makes it the duty of the interne to summon him. The interne is the agent and servant of the corporatio appointed and employed for that purpose and if the exigency arises and he fails to send the summons, the corporation is re-

sponsible for his negligence. It thus appears that the liability of hos pital corporations in respect to negligene is twofold: First, they are liable for a failure to exercise reasonable care in selecting as physicians, surgeons, and internes such persons as are trustworthy, skilful, and competent for the performance of their respective duties; and, secondly, they are liable for the negligence of their servants or agents occurring within the scope of their employment, it being understood, however that neither physicians nor surgeons, nor even internes when professionally employ ed, are regarded as servants or agents of the

orporation. In the opinion of Chief Justice Dunger. the authorities bearing upon the subject are carefully reviewed, and appear to justify the conclusions of the Court. As to the argument that it is against public policy to hold a charitable corporation to any liability at all, he says: "In our opinion the argument will not bear examination. The public is doubtless interested in the maintenance of a great public charity, such as the Rhode Island Hospital is; but it also has an interest in obliging every person and every corporation which undertakes the performance of a duty to perform it carefully. To that extent, therefore, it has A. . . hen the Dary and these Letters of | an interest against exempting any such

person or any such corporation from its liability for negligence. The Court cannot undertake to say that the former interest is so supreme that the latter must be sacrificed

to it." The obligations which this Rhode Island legision recognizes as imposed by law upon hospital corporations are too light to afford any just ground of complaint. To lessen them is forbidden rather than demanded by public policy.

#### She Doesn't Like the Color of He Hands and Arms.

A young lady in a Georgia female college asks us a question full of interest, for it concerns the preservation and restoration o feminine beauty. Without the charms and graces of lovely womanhood, this world would be a dreary place indeed, and life would not be worth living. It is the beauty softness, and symmetry of the gentle ser which gives poetry its theme and its inspl ration, and cultivates in men both chivalry and refinement. There are many things in inanimate nature to entrance the eye and elevate the thought, but for loveliness none of them is comparable with woman.

We therefore listen attentively to this question from our fair Georgia correspondent, who rightly and laudably desires to preserve unblemished the beauties of form and color with which she was gifted:

"Sin : I am a young lady, 15 years old. I have lived the country, on my fither's plantation, until a year are when he brought me here to school. I have always rus wild in the woods, and ridden my pony in sun and rain with no care for my complexion, and especially for my hands, of which I was awfully ashamed when I car here and compared them with these of other girls of m

onths, but still my hands will not bleach, though n skin is as white as any of the girls'. Why, sir, my as and hand, when exposed, still look as if I had a glove to above my wrist, and where the arm has been protec it is an white an any girl's. My face is not so bad, for wore a 'cracker bounet' which has protected it. M hands are a source of much mortification to me, and you can tell me of anything to apply which will white them I will be much obliged.

"The girls buy The Sun every week to read your goo answers to levelure swains and maidens. Some of the write family questions, if not simple-do they not? V dual await your answer with interest, and as you see to have some way of finding out almost everythe hope you will teach us what we want. "A

It is strange, certainly, that they don't bleach out after all this time and all you pains. But suppose they don't, is there any great harm in that? It isn't necessary that hands should be white to be beautiful Their beauty may consist in their shape as well as their color, and while cosmetics may remedy an objectionable color, there is no art or artifice capable of remodelling hands which nature has east in an unsymmetrical shape. Perhaps the tan of the Southern sun may prove very lasting, but it canno remain so marked as to be offersive to a truly critical eye if it tints hands otherwise beautiful. Indeed, it may make them all the prettier.

Besides, though your hands and arm may have been browned during the fifteer years you have been running wild over your father's plantation, you have got, besides the tan, what is of priceless value to i young maiden. That is health and the grace which comes of freedom of movemen and a plenty of out-door exercise. What is a little tan on the hands and arms to that You have grown, not like a potato sprout ing in the cellar, but like a flower blossom ing in the field; and that is the best way for girls to grow.

Get the physical health sound and the physical development strong and symmetri cal, and provided there is the susceptibility of polish, the finishing touches can easily be laid on. But you can't bring health and strength by any amount of polishing, either at your female college or anywhere else And the highest feminine beauty is only consistent with physical health and sound ness. There may have been a time when drooping lilies of girls were in fashion; but nowadays people are more sensible, and like to know that there is substance under neath the delicate tints, and to see indica ions of firm muscles in the shapely outline

Our Georgia girl, therefore, has reason for rejoicing, and she need not be ashamed of the bands and arms which were tanned turing her tree life on the plantation. Si may better occupy herself in thinking o the sort of use to which she is going to put the brown hands; and we trust that whoever is fortunate enough to win the hand which persists in retaining the colo the sun and weather have given it, will fine the heart even more unchangeable, and de serve its fidelity and constant devotion such case, brown or white, her hand will seem beautiful to the one whose opinion she will most regard.

#### Policemen's Clubs. At a meeting of the Board of Police on

Friday, Commissioner French announces

his intention to propose the following rul as an additional regulation for the government of the police force in this city: When on duty the baton shall be carried in the sock attached to the belt, and be drawn therefrom only who

uired for the self-protection of the officer or for in

This regulation ought to be adopted, and the sooner the better. It appears from the reports that Commissioner MacLean induced Mr. FRENCH to postpone moving it at present, but we do not see why there should be any delay in bringing forward so commendable a measure.

There is no doubt that the mere manual ossession of a weapon of offence increases the tendency to use it. Many men who oth erwise never would have stained their hands with blood have slain others without adequate cause just by reason of the facility for killing which is offered by the presence of a pistol in the pocket. Such homicides would be still more numerous if people were in the habit of walking about the streets carrying pistols in their hands. To enforce their rights, or what they fancied to be their rights, they would employ firearms as the first resort. We see at once that such a state of society would be intolerable.

The habitual swinging, waving, and brandishing of their clubs by the New York policemen when on duty in the public streets is a like evil. These men are not furnished with clubs for their personal convenience but only for use when absolutely necessary to enable them to perform the duties imposed upon the police by law. If in the discharge of those duties the exercise of force is demanded by the circumstances of the case, the officer should resort to simple bodlly force in the first instance, and never avail himself of any weapon until reason

ably certain that nothing else will sufflee. We know, however, that this is ver eldom done. The club is probably used by the police, even upon actual offenders who ought to be arrested, ten times as often as necessity requires. One reason is that the officers handle their clubs too much. They poke ash barrels with them. They touch small boys playing about the street with them. Another favorite amusement is to swing the baton up and down with a movement like that of a child playing cup and ball. Thus a policeman almost always has his club in his hand, and when he is called upon to act he uses it, instead of relying upon his simple strength, which would gencrally be sufficient because to use it is a

nuch easier than any other course. We think this evil tendency will be considerably repressed by requiring the baton to be kept habitually in the belt.

The latest mails from South America ring word that Chill and Peru are both engaged in raising money-not to pay their debte, but to carry on their war. The Chilians have been talking about an advance movement on land, while the Peruvians and Bolivians have been threatening to march upon the disputed territory, but so far neither party has got be youd talk. The capture of the Hunsear was a aggering blow to Peru, depriving her at low of her strongest war vessel and her ablest aval commander. The Chillian newspapers profess to have the news that a large number of e Peruvian bondholders in England are now onvinced that Chili will whip. The story h ant bondholders representing more than one undeed millions of dollars are endeavoring to make an arrangement with the Chilian Government to assume the Peruvian debt should the Chilians succeed in gaining possession of the Peruvian guano and nitrate deposits.

The regular Demogratic candidate to Surrogate of Queens County is Mr. CHARLES DE KAY TOWNSEND of Oyster Bay, the son of the Hon, Solomon Townsend. He is a gradu ate of Columbia College, has been a candidate for District Attorney and Secretary of the County Bar Association. He is spoken of as a man of ability and character, and, we doubt not, will administer the office with judgment and fidelity.

One of the most sensible speeches at this ear's Church Congress was made by a layman The topic up at the time was "Positive Christian Education," and the bishops and other dergy had read their essays and aired their pinions, when Mr. HENRY R. PIERSON of Albany ook the floor. How were they to have positive Christian education, he asked, unless they had positive Christian educators? The troub was in the pulpit. The lack of positive preach ing was due to the lack of positive belief on the part of the preachers. When they believed horoughly and preached courageously, the education of the pews would advance apace Public men had been detected in grave misde meanors, but the pulpit and been silent. Fo one, Mr. Pierson wanted his spiritual instructors to denounce these crimes in plain language o rebuke them unsparingly, and to do it at th

The bishops and other clergy may profitably

SKUNK HORSE Is not a pretty name, but he Indian who bears it is said to be good-lookng and intelligent, as well as brave. He has been with SITTING BULL for several months east. About two weeks ago he visited the Pine River Agency, in Dakota Territory, and, while there, told a story, which was printed in the Slour City Journal, SKUNK Horse's statemen places in a very absurd light the recent scare caused by the buffalo crossing the imag nary line which divides the Dominion from the United States. He says that the Indians came over in pursuit of the buffalo, and did not intend to fight, and did not want to fight and had pledged themselves to the "white mother" that they would not fight. But th nost interesting part of his narrative is where he relates how SITTING BULL and his men had Gen. MILLS and his men completely in their power, but did not take even a single life KUNK HORSE SAYS:

SKUNK House says:

"We knew that Gen. Mites was coming after its several days before he made the attack. Three thousand Indign with alms and carridges should on the benks of a carbon and caw his command pass through. The temperation was great, and some of the Indians wanted to repeat the forms massacre, but the head nen would not allow M. The Indians were excited, and had there been a shot fired, accidentally or otherwise, the whole command would have been exterminated. Not a mon could have gotten out of the calm alive. We then tried to avoid meeting sien Miras, flat could not keep out of his way so we ran back over the fibe, and thereby keep out room is with the white mother. The army got too chose on it as just be ore crossing the line and fired at us, killing five of our men. None were wounded.

SRUNE Horse adds that many of the northern Indians would come into the agencies if the ould, but that it is almost impossible to escape eing killed by the soldiers on the American side of the line.

Referee BLAIKIE has shown so conclusively to both HANLAN and COURTNEY that the only honorable course for them is to mee again at once, and in an honest and manly fashion row a five-mile race for the medicin nen's \$6,000 that both have consented. As the senson is late, it is feared that Chautauqua Lakcan no longer offer suitable water for such a contest, and Mr. Soune, the donor of the \$6.000 prize, suggests that the race be rowed on the Cotomae River at Washington. He also make in additional offer of \$500 to each man for expenses, if they will go there. HANLAN does not ancy Washington, but is willing to go there o anywhere else if Countries insists; and he names November 6 as his choice of a date for the centest. Countries will make his choice of time and pince known this week. If this antch is made, and its conditions faithfully adered to, it will do something toward relieving refessional earsmanship of the edium new esting upon it.

The members of the National Board of Health are at loggerheads with the Trensury Department. One of John Sherman's subordinates has refused to audit the payment of . sill for washing, presented, among other items y somebody connected with the Board. Th subordinate in question sensibly suggests that the national Treasury is no more responsible for the hundry bills of the members of the Board than for their eigar bills. There is no pretence that the public health has been to any appreciable extent benefited by the persona leanliness of the individual whose wash bil was presented at the Treasury, and the refusal to approve the claim is proper. It is singular hat John Sherman's department should strain at a wash bill and yet pay without wincing the big printing and other expenses incurred by this feeble concern.

The midnight sky is just now peculiarly brilliant. Nearly all the chief glories of the firmament are visible at the stroke of twelve The configuration of the constellations is then very striking. The Great Bear is climbing up the enstward slope to the pole; the Northern Cross with the brilliant Altair set like a gem i its top is sinking low in the west; overhead shine the Royal Family, Persons, Cassiopeia, and An dromeda, gorgeous with starry jewels; and in the east the giant Orion is chasing the Bull to-ward the zenith, while lower down flashes imperial Sirius, the chief twinkler of them all whose wendrous scintillating hues the true star gazer never tires of studying. Even more brilliant, perhaps, than this array

of fixed stars, are the great planets Jupi er, Saturn, Mars, and Venus, the thre first named being all in sight at midnight, while Venus may be seen a few hours later outshining the brightest "under the opening eyelids of the morn." These strung in a bending line across the sky, like a circlet of jewels. Their position is especially interesting on account of their monthly onjunctions with the moon. They all lie near er pathway, and as, like a golden shuttle she threads the spangled woof of the heavens, she passes them one after another at such close quarters that the spectacle cannot fail to interest whoever will take the trouble to watch it. Sh passed Jupiter on Friday night. On Tuesday of this week she will pay her respects to Saturn, and on Friday it will be Mara's turn.

We are indebted to George Collins Levey. Eq. C. M. G., for a copy of the report submitted to the dovernor of Victoria by the Commissioners who respectively that colony at the Paris Exposition. It is a bulky volume of 557 pages, abounding in woodcuts (chiefly of redume of 557 pages, abounding in woodcuts (chief) of nachinery), and conveniently indexed. Mr. Levey, the ceretary of the Commission, made special studies of subcets having a practical interest for Australians, and th result is a really instructive and valuable Levey's present errand in this country is to sever it appointment of a United States Commissioner to it approaching world's fair in Methourne, and the scale of a United States ship when the fair closes to brow bad

WHAT IS COING ON IN SUBOPS.

The question of a universal amnesty for e survivors of the Paris Commune has given rise to considerable political excitement in France, especially since the Republique Franaise, which is still Gambetta's organ, came out a favor of it. M. Waddington has repeatedly declared that he had no intention of favoring such an amnesty, and it seems hardly advisable that he should change his settled policy at the dictation of an already too powerful radical, But the nearly successful candidature of M Blanqui at Bordeaux and the recent election of M. Tumbert to the Paris Municipal Council have shown a widespread popular feeling against the policy of the Government. Humbert was ormerly one of the editors of the Pere Duckesne. unsavory memory, and a prominent Communard. He is just back from New Caledonia. At first his friends' efforts to induce him to beome a candidate were in vain. He twice re used, and it was only after an inconclusive lection, at which he had received 350 votes, ant he consented to run. He is, of course pledged to advocate a complete amnesty, and as done so with such zeal that an action has been instituted against him for insulting the magistracy and defending occurrences which the law characterizes as crimes. charges M. Humbert has been tried and condemned to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2,000 francs. The Marseillaise was implicated, and the manager of that journal has been condemned to two months' imprisonment and has to pay 5,000 francs.

Gambetta's conduct has been severely criticised, and his reasons for the recent change in his views are not clear. He is said to be in favor of allowing public gambling in France support the party who wish to recstablish trente et quarante und roulette. It is supposed o be a very popular measure, and likely to de crease the terrible amount of private gambling that goes on in clubs and casinos,

The anti-rent agitation in Ireland still con-tinues, with Mr. Parnell as its chief apostic Many of the landlords are reducing their rents or allowing a percentage to the tenants who pay promptly. The misfortune of this move ment is that there is no well defined plan of action on the part of the agitators, for the proposi tion that the British Government should ad vance money to the tenants for the purchase of their holdings and at the same time comp he landlords to sell is preposterous. Even if Parliament were to agree to such an enor-mous increase of the national debt, it is difficult o see how the peasantry would be in any way better off: for assuredly the Government em ployees who would collect the interest on th advances made would be just as exacting as th present landlords. Even Mr. Parnell, in his wildest flight of fancy, cannot really hope tha the British taxpayer will make the Irish peasentry a present of the purchase money of their farms. It is this want of a definite scheme ioined with the threatening letters sent by some blackguardly agitators, that stands in the way of the removal of the almost unbearable bu iens of the peasant class. That it is not the small farmers who send these letters is fully shown by the action of the tenantry of many large andlords who have received warnings. In one remarkable instance, where the Marquis of Headfort's agent got a threatening letter, ove 300 of the tenantry attended a meeting and passed resolutions unanimously condemning he outrage. The higher clergy are, of course gainst the anti-rent movement, since they know that they must suffer whenever property s disturbed. A well-fed priest and a hungry ragged peasant naturally look at matters from ifferent points of view. There are some signs, however, that clerical influence is not as otent as it once was in Ireland.

The weather in Europe continues bad, the atest variation being in the line of disastrous floods. From Murcia it is reported that som 3,000 persons have lost their lives, and the destruction of property is immense. In Franc he weather has been so unpropitious in the grape growing districts that the vintage ha seen very late, and in many places the grap : have not ripened at all. The Beaune vintages are also very late, and it is feared that they will se far below the average. In the Bordelais the prospect for a good crop is very discouraging n England and Scotland the most disma weather has prevailed until quite recently. The hills of the latter country have not presented their usual brilliant autumnal appearance in nsequence of the almost total destruction of he heather flowers in the spring. In Ireland he aeme of wet weather has been reached, and here is every prospect of a peat famine. The cat bogs are generally thought to be the wettest places in creation. The uncertainty as to the succession to the

own of Holland, caused by the death of th Prince of Orange, is giving much uneasiness o the rulers of other European countries. This s conspicuously true of France, and not long ago a member of the Centre Gauche character zed "Citron's" death as one of the most important events, as regards France, that has taken place since the war. William III., King of the Netherlands, is now in his sixty-third year. Ohis two sons, the elder, the late Prince of Orange after a life of mad dissipation, died without issue; and the younger, Prince Alexander. sickly in body, and so weak in mind as to b considered imbecile. Moreover, he is unmar ried, and all attempts to procure a wife for him have thus far been unsuccesful. Ther a, therefore, but little hope in that quarter, and it is generally thought that the helr my be looked for elsewhere. After the death of th inte Queen Sophia, the King became enamore of an Algerian singer, Mile. Ambre, now singing at the Academy of Music in this city. far did his infatuation carry him that he dissolved his Ministry for refusing to give her a title, and obtained from a neighboring poten tate the desired honor, making her the Countess d'Amboise. At one time this interesting mor arch thought seriously of sharing his throne with her, but the Dutchmen, phlegmatic though they are, thought that a revolution would be preferable, and the King was obliged to give up his design. Shortly after this escapade he married the Princess Emma, daugh-ter of the Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont; and the chance of a son being born of this marriage is the only hope of the Dutch loyalists. Should a daughter be born, sho would inherit Holland as the representative of the branch of Otho, while Luxembourg would revert to Duke Adolphus, the chief Walram branch of the family. Should Prince Alexander die and Queen Emma prove child ess, it would devoive upon the King, under the Constitution, to name a successor. Two persons are already mentioned, the Prince of Nas sau, son of Duke Adolphus, and the Prince of Wied; but public opinion in Europe thinks that Prince Bismarck will have something to say in the matter, and that Germany will tak cossession of Holland, leaving Luxembourg to the Walram branch of the Nessaus. Of course France could not look on quietly at such an arrangement, and it is not unlikely that trouble will arise before the question of this succession is settled.

The little household of Eugénie at Camden Place has been broken up, and Dr. Conneau and M. Pietri, who have remained with the Bonnpartes during all their misfortunes, have taken leave of the widowed Empress. Dr. Roo ney, the Roman Catholic chaplain who accom panied the body of the Prince Imperial from the Cape, and has ever since been in attendance at Camelen Piace, has also left, and the Empress has gone to pay a visit to Queen Victoria at Abergeldie, near Balmoral, in Scotland It is hoped that the bracing air of the Scottish and freedom from obtruhills, and the nive curiosity. tore her health, which is said to be said It is reported that the Emp part in any further schen sts, and also that she purr inland, in order to pray at cince was killed. .range bedfellows, but nown

days similar to of views often brings extremes ogether. It we find in England a discussion to the best way of purifying the tage; an', dignituries of the Church are to be en check by jowl with the Potheringays of the contares. A Right Reverend Bishop introduces

the charming soulcrette. Miss Angelina Howard to an admiring audience, and a few remarks from the sylph-like danseuse, Mile, de Montmorency, are endorsed by the Very Reverend the Dean. At the recent meeting of the Social Science Congress, the Bishop of Manchester, who has the an opinion to give on everything, from the nuthorship of the Pentateuch down to the latest improvement in chignons, delivered a long address upon the influence of the stage, and told wrath of proctors and done that he might see Snakespeare performed in a tent. The revcrend prelate was of opinion that no one who had seen lago's end would be likely to follow his example. In London, at a large meeting of clergymen, actors, and actresses, a paper was read by a Mr. Davis on the " Attitude of Society. Past and Present, toward the Stage," A discussion followed, and among other female orators was a Miss Rose of the Galety Theatre. She is reported as saying of the frequenters of the stage doors of theatres;

the stage doors of theatres:

Several men of high position, nohlemen—supposed to grottemen—some of them solders in the English strains who professed to proceed the honor of their control of the processes of the strains of the processes of the strains of the strains of the stage data of the stage of the stage data of Gustave Doré, the famous painter and

draughtsman, is at work on an illustrated edition of Shakespeare, which he intends to be the supreme effort of his life. The enormon number of pictures that he has painted, and of the works of fletion and poetry that his genius has embellished, has given rise to a general impression that Doré is a man well advanced in life, whereas he is only 45 years of age, and remarkably young and vigorous at that. As is well known, Dord has for many years made his headquarters in London, and it is there, in the gallery that bears his name, that his best works can be seen. In France he has never been fully appreciated, nor have the adherent of any of the schools of art been able to discover much merit in his work. There are few Hustrated books better known than Dore's 'Don Quixote," and "Ancient Mariner," s easy to imagine with what a wealth of fan tastic ideality he could endow the pages of the "Tempest," or "Midsummer Night's Dream." Doré is one of the permanent lions of the British metropolis, where he is not more esteemed for his artistic and musical gentusfor he is no mean performer on the violinban for his natural dignity, generosity, and

hearty simplicity.

Several prosecutions are reported under the English Adulteration act, which provides that radesmen shall sell exactly what they profess to sell, and not a mixture with extraneous sub-stances. A case was lately tried in which a firm of provision dealers were summoned for sell ing rotten eggs, but the magistrate decided that eggs were not food, and therefore did not come under the act. One would suppose that the intention of the purchaser would decide the question whether eggs were articles of food or not; indeed, it is unlikely that they would be bought for any other purpose unthe rottenness of the egg is naturally a matter of moment to an obrexious candidate In London, however, a very facetious cheese monger did not escape so easily. He had posted up a notice that he did not pretend to sell un adulterated articles, and his butter was found to contain some seventy-five per cent. of foreign matter. On one sample he stuck a ticket which "O mother, look! 1s.!" and on the rend: next: "This is better, 1s. 2d." The first n better was smudged so as to look like a "u. and the magistrate, holding that there was intention to defraud, fined him \$25, with the option of a couple of months in prison.

#### N. L. T. ARE YOU THE MAN FROM ARIZONA? Scenes at the Enterialnment of Grant by Sen ator Sharon.

From the Chicago Tribune. San Francisco, Oct. 13.-Now that the magficent reception at Belmont is a thing of the past, ther , of course, the usual amount of carping and criticise rdinary aftermath of all entertainments on a grand ale. Stories are told of men who filled themselves so all of wine that they had to be locked up in Senato Sharon's horse boxes; of others who came recling into hither they were going; of others again who hustled scainst ladies and gentlemen in the supper room, and who had to be unceremonically shoved into the corridor. One man, who said he hailed from Arizona, is credited ith such specially had conduct that the playfully toking uery, "Are you the man from Artrona!" has alread assed into a local by word-about on a par with the sondon cry, "How are your poor feet?" or the Parisian Et ta sour?" of a few years ago. Rumers are rife : cigars being grabbed by the score—possibly from a bur-ing seal on the part of the grabbers to be possessed some memento of the occasion; of embargo being laid upon two or three bottles of champagne at a time; and of nen gorging themselves at the supper table, while de cate ladies, hungry after an early dinner, a prolonged courney by rail, and a cool night carriage ride, were itting-or standing-unprovided with either bite or su-

A Victory for Harvard's Junter Opramen Boston, Oct. 25.-The regular fall races of the Harvard University took place this morning on the Charles River. The crews were in line at 11 o'clock, and he word being given, the Seniors and Juniors took the vater together, the former pulling a stroke of 41 to the water together, the former pulling a stroke of 41 to the minute, and the latter keeping the Sophomores comman at 34. At the end of the first mile the Juniors were lead to the Semiors, the Sophomore leads the Veniors, the Sophomore leads the Veniors at 37 and the other two doing 33 which was maintained to the end. On the last mile the Juniors gained another half length on the Semiors, the results all the semiors, and the semiors are standard to the end. On the last mile the Juniors gained another half length on the Semiors, and finally crossed the time two lengths ahead of them, the Sophomores some three lengths turther in the rear Tune—Juniors, sm. 33s.; Semiors, Sm. 38s.; and Sophomores, Sm. 56s.

## Daring Robbery of a Jeweller's Safe.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Oct. 25 .- At 2 o'clock this oring the doors of the jewelry store of A. Townsend, t Matteawan, were forced with a jimmy, the safe, which outsined one hundred gold and silver watches, blown contained one hundred gold and hiver watches, ones open, and lewelry worth more than two thousand dollars was salen. Buring the time the thieves were operating a passer-by looked in the store, and one of the caus, whe was on the watch on the outside, drew a revolver and held it to his beaut till he reached his home at Green ville, about a mile obtain. A sledge familiar was left in the store. There have been no arrests.

## Five Years for Embezziement.

Boston, Oct. 25 .- In the United States Circuit Court this morning Frank Hoynton, the receiving teller of the North National Bank, indicted by the Grand Jury las week for embezzling funds of that mathinian to the amount of \$2.753, appeared and pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years at hard labor in the Norfolk County jail at Dedham.

## The Poor Bell Ringers.

To the Editor of the Sun-So: In answe to "Water Street Convert" I can but reassert my pre-vious assertion, and bring a counter charge against the Christians. I complain of the unnecessary todes a church beliain this city. The poor ringers have he work during this holy day than any working as the rest of the week.

COMMON Su.

## The Story of an Elk's Skeleton.

From the Detroit News. There has long been a tradition at Oxford The horizontal and the control of the policy of the leading of the horizontal policy of the control of the policy of the policy

## An Austrian Nobleman's Fortune.

From the London World. From the London World.

The legacy duty on the late Count George Errory's fortune amounts to 1.110.080 flories. Its hear, who is already very wealthy, when he heard the flories the duty, pathetically remorked that it was fortunate to see was a rich man, otherwise, two such tortimes would remove them to penny. The decorsed leaves among other interesting collections one consisting of ever 250 metrical aum paper, valued at 35,000 floring.

# Aged 118 Years.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 25.—Stophen Good-sie died near this place recently, at the age of fire years lie had been in the Poerhouse sines the age of 10.

SUNBELLIS.

-Dedham, Mass., has an anti-swearing tociety. The Roman Catholics storted it

-A colored church, in its annual letter to the Long Island Boptist Association, last week, said; "Satan has not been inclectful or his duty among na." -Bishop Latane of the Reformed Episcopai Church has taken charve in the chirebes of that per-suasion in Canada. This settles a question which was beginning to be very vexations.

-Newest road to pulpit popularity: Steal a sermon or two, or remember the author's words so closely that you forget whether they are his or your own. Admiring throngs. Packed houses. Girant

—Two starveding churches in Franklin, N. Y., have been rolled into one, with apparents proming results. The two had upheld the rival hanners of Preshyterinism and Congregationalism. The new church is Congregational. -One of the religious newspapers complains of a lack of pieces of poetry on the subject of Oc-tober, and suggests that the poets have been subject of their Christian duties that they have not this mason had the time to prepare the automa verses with which to waste basket generally overflows.

-Owing to the failure of James Adger & Co., of Charleston, the Presbyterian Torological Semi-nary at Columbia, S. C., finds itself in trouble. It loss about \$25,000, which will so seriously cripple it that is doors may have to be closed. In this case the fleed stud-who are preparing for the ministry will have to go home

-The Rev. Dr. Kirkers of Baltimore asks his congregation for means wherewith in purchase a new communion service. It was suggested that possibly ap-licles of silverware might be contributed where cash night be withheld. Adopting the surgestion, the good rector asked for anything in that line which the people might be willing to give. The response was astenishing. Old family silver was brought in profusion, as were articles of lewelry. The total value of the collection nearly \$1,200

-The Right Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Clark, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Bhode Island, is to preach for several Sundays for Dr. Tyng, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity. Bishop Clark is a portly gentleman of distinguished pulpit ability, and, though occupying the high station he does in the Church, is as full of wit and sparkle as ever Sydnev Smith was. Dr. Tyng's health is much improved by his recent trip to Europe. He is resting, with the expectation of being at work again in a few weeks. His illness proceeded from overwork. He had been doing as much work as six healthy men ought to have been responsible for. The excessof parochial labou he will hereafter commit to other hands.

-Brother Fulton's church has bought the rooklyn Rink, giving in exchange its old church build ing and lot. The rink was built some years ago for skating purposes, but was not successful. It has been used for all kinds of shows and meetings, including purilistic performances and walking matches. Here Moody and Sankey had their first great meetings after coming from England and Scotland. The building will hold 6,000 persons. A room is to be partitioned off for unday settool and lecture room purposes. A large chou is to form part of the attractions. The idea of "People's Thurch " is to be conspicuous in all branches of the effort f the new enterprise. Brother Fulton is happy.

-Now that Robert Collyer has taken charge of the Messiah, a new valuation has been put of the pews. The selling value aggregates \$145,000, the rental on which is expected to yield about \$14,500. A church pew is different from any other species of prop erty, for the owner pays rent for it, in addition to ewning t. The rent to be paid for a purchased pew according to the rule generally prevalent in churches, is much less than that which a renter pays who does not own his pew. The rent or tax at the Church of the Messial ranges from \$20 to \$150 a year for pews on the ground floor, and from \$30 to \$50 for those in the gallery. Mr Collyer's preaching has already attracted a congrega on which fills the church

-"Christ Catholies" is the name adopted y the fragment which some time ago split off from the toman Catholic Church under the name of "Old Catha ics." The name they then chose was to give a binta their adherence to the most ancient doctrines and prac-lices. It did not carry them on to success or victory Phoir members left them, and their priests proved no quite so courageous in facing opposition as they had been thought. They seemed doomed to perish as a sect. The changing of the name appears to be a last resort to preserve existence. Persons who should be best informe regarding their affairs insist that even this change will not save them. The new name is intended to imply the they have gone back to the primitive customs taught by caus Christ himself.

-While the brethren of the Brooklyt Presbytery have set themselves in battle array on the Talmane squabble, and the two parties into which the Presbytery is nearly equally divided have declared against each other, the good sisters of the Tabernack have been making preparations for the biggest fair even hold in Brooklyn, to begin to-morrow evening. The whole parquet is to be floored over, after the manner of the Academy of Music when a ball is held. Decorations of novel design are to adorn gallery and column and platform and window and organ. Donations have been handed in liberally. All the lumber for the temperary flooring is given. Dominic Taimage himself gave \$1,000 in cash. A wealthy riane maker sends a thousand-dol lar plane. Generous friends from other cities have sear valuable contributions. The ladies are hopeful of makir a large sum of soild cash, and in the hope of doing so in tend to keep their bazaar open all the week.

-There will be fun in the Senate if the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith of Brooklyn should be elected a mem-ber of that body. He has accepted the nomination plots-ing himself to do his best at referming all the evil things e can lay his hands on. With his quick wit and his inex haustible fund of jokes and good stories. Brother Smith can keep the Senate as lively as a Broker's Board. The experience as a politician is not large, but his integrity is beyond suspicion, and we be to the man who would as proach him with the semicance of a bribe. Mr south a well-preserved gentleman of about 55, broacht ag ta Saratora and Albany. Atthough a Baptist, his parent were Presbyterians, has father being a stanch oil eids of the kind they had in older days. Mr. Smith a life raidy in denominational matters has brought on him the excis-sization conformation of the more extreme stripe of Raptists, his differences from their views being pritists, his differences from their views being principally regarding the question of open communication. As a lec-turer he has acquired considerable renown. The Leconne Church, of which he is paster, is generally crowded when he preaches.

-Pastor Lodge, who has gone to take charge of the North Haptist Church in Newark, has been collowed thither by some of the members of the summit Avenue Church of Jersey City, who went with presents in their hands wherewith to cheer him. They believe with him that it is a sin for a fireman to put fuel under the batter of a locomotive engine on Sunday. The pro-ents were given in honor of Paster Lodge's persistent stand in regard to the recent conflict concerning Freman Johnstone's anti-Sabbatical handling of coal while in railroad service. Some of the Jersey City Rap-tists are inquiring whether it would be right or wrong to run a locamotive on Sunday, provided the done with end water in the beller, thus avoiding the use of fuel | A large number of the members of the North Baptist Church Newark, come to the Sunday services in wheeled achi les. It is true that these are not propelled by steam esgines. The motors are horses more or less conscisted The substance furnished to these motors in erecr to sup-ply power is cold outs. This is thought by many resons be free from sinfulness.

-On the occasion of the recent call of a pastor to a fashionable church, some of the brothers complained that they had not heard the new minuter. and they thought he ought not to be called until they had a chance of hearing him. To this it was replied use if the call were postponed until every member of the church had a chance to hear all the camblates, there could have been melection of a paster for heavers. There were about a hundred canditable which wanted to be heard. The only way took confusion which would grow out of hearing so one to that the pulpit against the whole parts. Hearing sandidates is one of the most misatisfactory of the reload exercises, both for the hearers and the heart. The sumister feels like a shopman, showing off his goods, and the people are like shoppers, thinking they will be a null further before deciding on the goods but that it beyond nothing they like better, perhaps they may come has nd take this lot. The most independent in they who straifestly retuse to preach as cantillates, and tell congregations they may do as they these should making calls. But in the present state of the minister market the men who can do this and yet mean road thems in vacant churches are rare exceptions to the lot of

-To-day's Sunday school lesson is on the much discussed subject of "Path and Works, and sets forth the proper relation of the 1800. It is to the firstle of dames, second chapter, versus 1420. It is not that works or conducted are the only are destribute. In faith which does not work and into a being tradead faith which does not work and into a being tradead faith which is no faith again. Be adjusted to the polite words. Depart in power to 18 a warmed and filled, "agone to a needy again subsequence which will be to be the power of the power of the whole words in the dame whether the powers. He who believes in that the which the semands. He who wants to be again does what has a semands. He who wants to be said does sometime to semands. mands. He who wants to be sale does some t cure safety. He who sings about has fulfilled to serve God and then remiers no service at athe empty profession of main. Abraham and have difficult when he believed what is it foot from and the based commanded. Bathah had from said when the bested in God, and according to be belief performed added of great importance to destant's group. But to whom works may be likened be a witness through the beautiful and the said which is considered by settles are like a healthy pea with simulant masses the second of the first first first from the said which is the said that the said which is the expellent fruit. The golden next her the hwhich in itself carries the commenced the passage. For as the ball, without the even so faith without works indeed about